

Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V.

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NUMBER 32

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 30, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.	MAIL.	EXPR.	MAIL.
Pittsburgh	1:45 AM	6:00 AM	9:10 AM	1:30 PM
Allegheny	2:30	7:35	10:25	2:20
Greenville	3:15	8:20	11:10	3:05
Manfield	4:00	9:05	11:55	3:50
Crestline (De)	4:45	9:50	12:40	4:35
Forest	5:30	10:35	1:25	5:20
Lima	6:15	11:20	2:10	6:05
Fort Wayne	7:00	12:05	2:55	6:50
Pittsburgh	7:45	12:50	3:40	7:35

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPR.	MAIL.	EXPR.
Chicago	5:15 AM	9:30 AM	5:30 PM	9:45 PM
Pittsburgh	12:01 PM	2:00	11:15	4:00
Allegheny	12:45	2:45	11:55	4:40
Greenville	1:30	3:30	12:40	5:25
Manfield	2:15	4:15	1:25	6:10
Crestline (De)	3:00	5:00	2:10	6:55
Forest	3:45	5:45	2:55	7:40
Lima	4:30	6:30	3:40	8:25
Fort Wayne	5:15	7:15	4:25	9:10
Pittsburgh	6:00	8:00	5:10	9:55

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.—On and after June 30, 1873, trains will leave stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR.	MAIL.	EXPR.	MAIL.
Cleveland	8:30 AM	1:35 PM	4:05 PM	8:10 PM
Allegheny	9:15	2:20	4:50	8:55
Greenville	10:00	3:05	5:35	9:40
Manfield	10:45	3:50	6:20	10:25
Crestline (De)	11:30	4:35	7:05	11:10
Forest	12:15	5:20	7:50	11:55
Lima	1:00	6:05	8:35	12:40
Fort Wayne	1:45	6:50	9:20	1:25
Pittsburgh	2:30	7:35	10:05	2:10

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR.	MAIL.	EXPR.	MAIL.
Pittsburgh	8:30 AM	1:35 PM	4:05 PM	8:10 PM
Allegheny	9:15	2:20	4:50	8:55
Greenville	10:00	3:05	5:35	9:40
Manfield	10:45	3:50	6:20	10:25
Crestline (De)	11:30	4:35	7:05	11:10
Forest	12:15	5:20	7:50	11:55
Lima	1:00	6:05	8:35	12:40
Fort Wayne	1:45	6:50	9:20	1:25
Pittsburgh	2:30	7:35	10:05	2:10

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR.	ACCOM.
Allegheny	5:45 AM	10:50 AM	5:40 PM	9:30 PM
Greenville	6:30	11:35	6:25	10:15
Manfield	7:15	12:20	7:10	11:00
Crestline (De)	8:00	1:05	7:55	11:45
Forest	8:45	1:50	8:40	12:30
Lima	9:30	2:35	9:25	1:15
Fort Wayne	10:15	3:20	10:10	2:00
Pittsburgh	11:00	4:05	11:00	2:45

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh	5:45 AM	10:50 AM	5:40 PM	9:30 PM
Allegheny	6:30	11:35	6:25	10:15
Greenville	7:15	12:20	7:10	11:00
Manfield	8:00	1:05	7:55	11:45
Forest	8:45	1:50	8:40	12:30
Lima	9:30	2:35	9:25	1:15
Fort Wayne	10:15	3:20	10:10	2:00
Pittsburgh	11:00	4:05	11:00	2:45

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR.	ACCOM.
N. Pitt.	9:45 AM	1:00 PM	4:00 PM	7:30 PM
Allegheny	10:30	1:45	4:45	8:15
Greenville	11:15	2:30	5:30	9:00
Manfield	12:00	3:15	6:15	9:45
Crestline (De)	12:45	4:00	7:00	10:30
Forest	1:30	4:45	7:45	11:15
Lima	2:15	5:30	8:30	12:00
Fort Wayne	3:00	6:15	9:15	12:45
Pittsburgh	3:45	7:00	10:00	1:30

General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD.

Through Trains Leave Through Trains Arrive	Union Depot	Union Depot
Pacific Ex.	3:50 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
Mail Train	7:45 a.m.	1:55 a.m.
Chicago Ex.	12:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Philadelphia Ex.	3:20 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
Fast Line	8:50 p.m.	1:10 p.m.

WESTWARD.

Through Trains Leave Through Trains Arrive	Union Depot	Union Depot
Chicago Ex.	3:50 a.m.	1:05 a.m.
Mail Train	7:45 a.m.	1:55 a.m.
Cincinnati Ex.	12:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Philadelphia Ex.	1:10 p.m.	2:40 p.m.
Fast Line	3:20 p.m.	4:40 p.m.
Chicago Ex.	8:50 p.m.	1:10 p.m.

LOCAL.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR.	ACCOM.
Allegheny	6:40 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Greenville	7:15 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	5:05 p.m.	9:05 p.m.
Manfield	7:50 a.m.	2:40 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
Crestline (De)	8:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Forest	9:00 a.m.	3:50 p.m.	6:50 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
Lima	9:35 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	7:25 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Fort Wayne	10:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh	10:45 a.m.	5:35 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	12:35 p.m.

CHURCH TRAINS.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR.	ACCOM.
Allegheny	6:40 a.m.	1:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Greenville	7:15 a.m.	2:05 p.m.	5:05 p.m.	9:05 p.m.
Manfield	7:50 a.m.	2:40 p.m.	5:40 p.m.	9:40 p.m.
Crestline (De)	8:25 a.m.	3:15 p.m.	6:15 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
Forest	9:00 a.m.	3:50 p.m.	6:50 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
Lima	9:35 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	7:25 p.m.	11:25 p.m.
Fort Wayne	10:10 a.m.	5:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	12:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh	10:45 a.m.	5:35 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	12:35 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No. 150 North Second Street, near the corner of Smithfield Street, where through tickets, commutation tickets and local tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Express Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to:

A. J. CANNATT, D. BOYD, JR., General Manager, Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, July 30th, 1873, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, O. V. I. Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR.	ACCOM.
Allegheny	7:30 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	8:30 p.m.	8:30 p.m.
Greenville	8:15 a.m.	9:15 a.m.	9:15 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
Manfield	9:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
Crestline (De)	9:45 a.m.	10:45 a.m.	10:45 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
Forest	10:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Lima	11:15 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:15 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Fort Wayne	12:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Pittsburgh	12:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 12:30 a.m., arriving at Parker at 12:15 a.m., and at Pittsburgh at 12:30 a.m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) leaves at Pittsburgh at 10:30 a.m. and arrives at 12:30 p.m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

The Beaver Radical.

The Radical is published every Friday morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (payable in advance),	\$3.00
SIX MONTHS,	1.50
THREE MONTHS,	.75
SINGLE COPIES,	.05

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription as the option of the publisher, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines of this type, \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements by the month, quarter or year received, and liberal deductions made in proportion to length of advertisement and length of time of insertion.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, \$1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

All advertisements, whether of displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

Special Notices inserted among local items at 10 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon by the month, quarter or year.

Advertisements of 5 lines or less, 5 cents for one insertion, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Ordinary notices charged as advertisements, and payable in advance.

Local news and matters of general interest communicated by any correspondent, with real name disclosed to the publisher, will be thankfully received. Local news solicited from every part of the county.

Publication Office: IN THE RADICAL BUILDING, Corner Diamond, Beaver, Pa.

All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Wawaset Disaster—Terrible scenes—Appropriations for Carrying the Mail—Differences of Opinion.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1873.

This city has been the scene of great excitement and distress during the last two days, caused by a terrible disaster.

The Wawaset, on her regular trip down the river, was burned to the water's edge on Friday, and many lives were lost.

The news reached this city about midnight and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour excited crowds soon gathered in the streets.

The first reports were greatly exaggerated, but the latest and most reliable accounts show that it was a dreadful catastrophe.

The ill-fated steamer left the wharf at the usual hour Friday morning, having on board an unusually large number of passengers, a large proportion being ladies and children.

Most of these were on their way to the country, escaping from the heat and dust, and intending to stop at the various landings on the river to visit their friends and enjoy a short vacation among green fields and country sights and sounds.

All went well until nearly noon, the boat stopping frequently and taking on more passengers until she had about one hundred and fifty.

About half past eleven, just as the boat was about to stop at Chatterton's Point, a landing ten miles below Aquia Creek, where there is no wharf, the terrifying cry of "Fire! Fire!" was heard, and flames and smoke were seen issuing from the engine-room.

Immediately there ensued a fearful scene of consternation and confusion. The captain and his crew endeavored to restrain the panic-stricken crowd, but the women and children were frantic with terror and ran shrieking about the boat in search of friends and guardians.

The vessel was immediately headed for the shore and every effort made to extinguish the fire, but it was too late.

The flames had made such progress as to be beyond control and it was evident that the vessel was doomed.

The steamer was provided with two life-boats and one was filled, but while being lowered by some accident it gave way and all in it were pitched into the water and the boat lost.

The fire spread rapidly and in a short time the middle part of the vessel was wrapped in flames, cutting off communication between the bow and stern.

The scene at this time is described as heartrending in the extreme. As the flames and smoke approached the ladies' cabin and the stern the ladies and children in that part of the boat were forced to leap into the water to escape being suffocated and burned.

The crowd stood on the upper deck and threw down barrels and stools for those in the river to cling to, while the people of the neighborhood, who had by this time gathered on the shore, stood by powerless to render any assistance and saw women and children drowning before their eyes.

The boat was moving with great speed toward the shore when the engines suddenly ceased working. The vessel kept under motion, however, and finally struck nearly 200 yards from land where the water was only about five feet deep.

The river at that point is quite wide, but very shallow a long distance from the shore. Nearly or quite all who now jumped from the bow waded safely to

shore. The captain was the last to leave the boat and did all in his power to save the lives of his passengers. He thinks that the reason so many lost their lives was that in the fright and excitement they leaped overboard where the water was deep before the vessel struck.

The wind was in such a direction as to drive the flames directly toward that part of the boat where the women and children were, and though they were repeatedly directed to remain at the forward part they were wild with fright and many ran back in search of others, and then communication was cut off by the fire.

It is not yet certainly known how many lives were sacrificed. The clerk's list was lost and it is thought that some of the missing may be scattered in the country near the scene of the disaster. Many of the passengers were colored, but of the white ladies and children only three ladies and one child were saved.

Some of the bodies were recovered Friday afternoon and were brought to this city to be identified. I will not attempt to describe the harrowing scenes at the wharf when the remains arrived and the friends of the dead came in and recognized in the swollen forms the features of their loved ones.

Several were children, and in one particular case moved all who saw it to tears. It was a pretty little boy of four years, who lay in a natural position as if sleeping, but white and still as marble.

This was the little son of Officer Reed of the police force in this city, whose home has been made desolate by this dreadful calamity.

His whole family was on board, consisting of his wife and three children, as well as an aunt and a niece, all of whom are thought to be lost. Many other homes are filled with mourning by this direful accident, and a gloom has been cast over the whole city.

Twenty-four bodies have been recovered so far, and men are still engaged in dragging the river and watching the shores.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery, but it is supposed to have started near the engine-room and to have smoldered some time before it was discovered.

The affair will be investigated in a few days and all the facts that are developed will be given to the public. A coroner's inquest was held Saturday and the captain was exonerated from all blame.

The Wawaset has been running only about seven or eight years, and had been recently fitted up and was supposed to be in perfect order. She was valued at \$35,000 and insured for \$28,000.

A difference of opinion between the Postmaster General and the Secretaries of the Treasury and War Departments has come to light during the past week on the question of the proper construction of the appropriations for the carrying of official mail.

Some time since there were circulars issued from the Treasury and War Departments to their respective subordinates instructing them to make use of the express companies for forwarding bulky packages when it was found that the express charges would be less than the amount required for postage upon the same.

The construction put upon the act appropriating the money for the payment of official postage was that it should be regarded as a cash appropriation, and that a discretion was left to the heads of departments as to the manner in which it should be applied.

This view of the case has been sharply criticized as being extremely short-sighted and narrow. While the Treasury Department proper might be able to effect a saving to itself by patronizing the express companies the Post Office Department must be a loser to a greater extent.

Suppose, for instance, the appropriation for postage for the Treasury Department be half a million dollars. Suppose half of that amount be expended in purchasing stamps from the Post Office Department, and the other half be expended in paying express charges. Here we see a quarter of a million changed from one department to another and an equal amount passing entirely out of the hands of the government into the coffers of the express companies.

But, on the other hand, admitting that the express companies will do the work cheaper than the Post Office Department can do it, and supposing that an appropriation of three quarters of a million be required for the postage on the mail of the Treasury and supposing that the entire amount be thus expended we find it simply transferred from one department to the other, not a dollar going out of the hands of the government.

This would be a very harmless and inexpensive transaction, exactly similar to the transfer of money from one pocket to the other, which an individual might do every day without loss except in the wear of the goods of which his trousers were made and a very slight wear of the money

itself. There is nothing gained by it and comparatively nothing lost by it.

The Postmaster General is of the opinion that this view of the case is not only short-sighted but that such a construction is in direct violation of the postal code, one section of which defines mailable matter of the first class to be correspondence, whether in part writing, except book-matter, and corrected proof-sheets, between author and publisher.

Another section imposes a penalty of fifty dollars upon any person who shall transmit by private express, or deliver to the agent of such express any such letter or package.

And it is further provided that any railroad, express company, person or corporation, carrying such packages or letters where post-routes have been established shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for each offense.

Even the messengers employed by such companies are subject to a fine for so doing. The Post Office Department regards all official communications, reports of subordinates, etc., as coming strictly within the provisions of the postal code.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision a day or so since that seems to support the opinion of the Postmaster General on this point.

He decides that the act appropriating money for the purchase of stamps for the different departments was a specific one, which could not be used for any other purpose.

This decision nullifies the decisions of the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the War Departments that such appropriations should be considered as cash appropriations. It therefore becomes evident that the express companies cannot be made available for carrying official mail matter.

SAM.

SCHOOL REPORT.

Annual Report of the County Superintendent of Common Schools of Beaver County for the Year Ending June 1st, 1873.

In reply to numerous inquiries made by friends of education relative to the condition of the schools, it is gratifying to me to be able to say that the educational progress of our county during the past year is very encouraging.

Marked progress is manifest:

1st. In the number of new and substantial buildings that have been erected during the year.

2d. In the increased demand for the best teachers, and an expressed willingness to compensate them for their service.

3d. In the complete success of our "County Institute."

Seven new houses have been built during the last year. One in Greene, one in Big Beaver, one in New Sewickly and four in Chippewa.

The houses built in Chippewa deserve special notice, as being of the most substantial and beautiful rural school buildings in the county, and reflect credit upon the directors as well as the contractor.

Boards of directors expecting to build would do well to examine them before contracting. The houses in Chippewa and Greene are furnished with the "improved school furniture," and I hope every district in the county will follow their example.

The house in New Sewickly has too many windows and not enough black-board surface. There should be at least one hundred square feet of black-board in every school room. There are twenty houses in the county that are unfit for use. I am glad to know that a number of them will be removed during the coming year, and their places filled with new ones.

GROUND.

But comparatively few of the school houses in the county have "sufficient grounds." One half acre at the very least should be set apart for a play ground for the pupils of every school. Many are without the necessary outbuildings. However, I am glad to say in this connection that a number of the districts are moving in this matter. I am sorry to record the fact that many very handsome grounds naturally are permitted to remain as a barren waste.

If directors would only build suitable fences around the school grounds, the enterprise which I see manifested in many of the schools, warrant me in saying that the necessary shade trees and other

my31-6t : South Beaver Town

MARK TWAIN GOES AFTER THE SHAH.

In a letter to the New York Herald, under date of London, June 18th, Mark Twain writes as follows:

"Would you like to go over to Belgium and help bring the Shah to England?" I said I was willing.

"Very well, then; here is an order from the Admiralty which will admit you on board Her Majesty's ship Lively, now lying at Ostend, and you can return in her day after to-morrow."

That was all. That was the end of it. Without stopping to think, I had in a manner taken upon myself to bring the Shah of Persia to England. I could not otherwise regard the conversation I had just held with the London representative of the New York Herald. The amount of discomfort I endured for the next two or three hours cannot be set down in words. I could not eat, sleep, talk, smoke with any satisfaction. The more I thought of the thing over the more oppressed I felt.

What was the Shah to me that I should go to all this worry and trouble on his account? Where was there the least occasion for taking upon myself such a responsibility? If I got him over all right, well. But if I lost him? If he died on my hands? If he got drowned? It was depressing any way I looked at it. In the end, I said to myself, "If I get this Shah over here safe and sound I will never take charge of another one." And yet, at the same time, I kept thinking, "This country has treated me well, stranger as I am, and this foreigner is the country's guest—that is enough; I will help him out; I will fetch him over; I will land him in London, and say to the British people, 'Here is your Shah; give me a receipt.'"

I felt easy in my mind now, and was about to go to bed, but something occurred to me. I took a cab and drove down town and thought out that Herald representative.

"Where is Belgium?" said I.

"Where is Belgium? I never heard of a question!"

"That doesn't make any difference to me. If I have got to fetch this Shah I can't wish to go to the wrong place. Where is Belgium? Is it a shilling fare in a cab?"

He explained that it was in foreign parts—the first place I have heard of lately which a body could not go in a cab for a shilling.

I said I could not go alone, because I could not speak foreign languages well, could not get up in time for the early train without help, and could not find my way. I said it was enough to have the Shah on my hands; I did not wish to have everything piled on me. Mr. Blank was then ordered to go with me. I do not so ignorant as I appeared, but I do not have somebody along to talk to when I go abroad. When I got home I sat down and thought the thing all over. I wanted to go into this enterprise understandingly. What was the main thing? Test was the question. I little reflection informed me. For two weeks the London papers had snuggled just one continual song to just one continual tune, and the idea of it all was "how to impress the Shah."

These papers had told all about the St. Petersburg splendors, and had said at the end that splendors would no longer answer; that England could not outdo Russia in that respect, therefore some other way of impressing the Shah must be contrived. And these papers had also told all about the Shah's reception in Prussia and its attendant military pageantry. England could not improve on that sort of thing; she could not impress the Shah with soldiers; something else must be tried. And so on. Column after column, page after page of agony about how to "impress the Shah."

At last they had hit upon a happy idea—a grand naval exhibition. That was it! A man brought up an Oriental seclusion and simplicity; a man who had never seen anything but camels and such things, could not help being surprised and delighted with the strange novelty of ships. The distress was at an end. England heaved a great sigh of relief; she knew at last how to impress the Shah.

My course was very plain now, after that bit of reflection. All I had to do was to go over to Belgium and impress the Shah. I failed to form any definite plan as to the process, but I made up my mind to manage it somehow. I said to myself: "I will impress the Shah, or there shall be a funeral that will be worth contemplating."

I went to bed then, but did not sleep a great deal, for the responsibilities were weighing pretty heavily upon me. At six o'clock in the morning, Mr. Blank came and turned me out. I was surprised at this, and not gratified, for I letest early rising. I never like to say severe things, but I was a good deal tried this time. I said I did not mind getting up moderately early, but I hated to be called day before yesterday.

[He goes on to describe English scenery and the voyage, and then gives what he calls Ostend-tations information.]

Ostend is a curious, comfortable-looking, massively-built town, where the people speak both the French and the Flemish with exceeding fluency, and yet I could not understand them in either tongue. But I will write the rest about Ostend in to-morrow's letter.

We dined about this curious Ostend the remainder of the afternoon and far into the long-lived twilight, apparently to amuse ourselves, but secretly I had a deeper motive. I wanted to see if there was anything here that might "impress

the Shah." In the end I was reassured and content. If Ostend could impress him, England could amaze the head clear off his shoulders, and have marvels left that not even the trunk could be indifferent to.

These citizens of Flanders—Flounders, I think they call them, though I feel sure I have eaten a creature of that name, or seen it in an aquarium, or a menagerie, or in a picture, or somewhere—are a thrifty, industrious race, and are as commercially wise and far-sighted as they were in Edward the Third's time, and as enduring and patient under adversity as they were in Charles the Bold's. They are prolific in the matter of children; in some of the narrow streets every house seemed to have a freshet of children, which had burst through and overflowed into the roadway. One could hardly get along for the pack of juveniles, and they were all soled and all healthy. They all wore wooden shoes which clattered noisily on the stone pavements. All the women were hard at work; there were no idlers about the houses. The men were away at labor, no doubt. In nearly every door women sat at needle-work or something of that marketable nature—they were knitting principally. Many groups of women sat in the streets, in the shade of walls, making point lace. The lace-maker holds a sort of pillow on her knees with a strip of cardboard fastened on it, on which the lace pattern has been punctured. She sticks bunches of pins in the punctures, and about them weaves her web of threads. The numberless threads diverge from the bunch of pins like the spokes of a wheel, and the spools from which the threads are being unwound from the outer circle of the wheel. The women throw these spools about her with flying fingers, in and out, over and under each other, and so fast that you can hardly follow the evolutions with your eyes. In the chaos and confusion of skipping spools, you wonder how she can possibly pick up the right one every time and especially how she can go on gossiping with her friends all the time, and yet never seem to miss a stitch. The laces these ingenious Flounders were making were very dainty and delicate in texture, and very beautiful in design.

Most of the shops in Ostend seemed devoted to the sale of sea shells. All sorts of figures of men and women were made of shells; one sort was composed of grotesque and ingenious combinations of lobster claws in the human form. And they had other figures made of stuffed frogs—some fencing, some bartering each other, and some were not to be described at all without indecent language. It must require a barbarian nature to be able to find humor in such nauseating horrors as these latter. These things were exposed in the public windows where young girls and little children could see them, and in the shops sat the usual hairy-lipped young woman, waiting to sell them.

Apparently change of air did not effect Mark's dislike of early rising, for he speaks most ungratefully of the energetic German waiters, who refused to allow him a little more slumber.]

It was an excellent hotel; the utmost care was taken that everything should go right. I went to bed at ten and was called at eleven, to "take the early train." I said I was not the one, so the servant stirred up the next door and he was not the one; then the next door and the next—no success—and so on till the reverberations of the knocking were lost in the distance down the hall, and I fell asleep again. They called me at twelve to take another early train, but I said I was not the one again, and asked as a favor that they would be particular to call the next time, but never mind me. However, they could not understand my English; they only said something in reply to signify that, and then went on banging up the boarders, none of whom desired to take the early train.

When they called me at one, it made my rest seem very broken, and I said if they would skip me at two I would call myself—not really intending to do it, but hoping to beguile the porter and deceive him. He probably suspected that, and was afraid to trust me, because, when he made his rounds at that hour he did not take any chances on me, but routed me out with the others. I got some more sleep after that, but when the porter called me at three I felt depressed and jaded and greatly discouraged. So I gave it up and dressed myself. The porter gave me a cup of coffee, and kept me awake while I drank it. He was a good, well-meaning sort of Flounder, but really a drawback to the hotel, I should think.

Poor Mr. Blank came in then, looking worn and old. He had been called for in all the different trains too, just as I had. He said it was a good enough hotel, but they took too much pains. While we sat there talking we fell asleep and were called again at four. Then we went out and dozed about town till six, and then drifted aboard the Lively.

[The Shah did not profoundly impress Mr. Twain's republican soul, as is thus described:]

He was a handsome, strong-featured man, with a rather European fairness of complexion; had a moustache, wore spectacles, seemed of a good height and graceful build and carriage and looked about forty or a shade less. He was very simply dressed—brimless stovepipe and close-buttoned dark green military suit, without ornament. Not wholly without ornament, for he had a band two inches wide worn over his shoulder and down across

his breast, scarf fashion, which band was one solid glory of fine diamonds.

[It is pleasant to know that the United States was not surprised by England's deference to Persia, but the spirit in which it was rendered is doubtful. This is Twain's description of his conduct:]

The Shah walked back alongside his fine cabin, looking at the assemblage of silent, solemn Flounders; the correspondent of the London Telegraph was hurrying along the pier and took off his hat and bowed to the "King of Kings," and the King of Kings gave a polite military salute in return. This was the commencement of the excitement. The success of the breathless Telegraph man made all the other London correspondents mad, every man of whom flourished his stovepipe recklessly and cheered lustily, some of the more enthusiastic varying the exercise by lowering their heads and elevating their coat-tails. Seeing all this, and feeling that if I was to "impress the Shah" a little, now was my time, I ventured a little squeaky yell, quite distinct from the other shouts, but just as hearty. His Shah-ship heard and saw and saluted me in a manner that was, I considered, an acknowledgment of my superior importance. I do not know that I ever felt so ostentatious and absurd before. All the correspondents came aboard, and then the Persian baggage came also, and was carried across to the ship alongside of ours. When she could hold no more we took somewhere about a hundred trunks and boxes on board our vessel. Two boxes fell into the water, and several sailors jumped in and saved one, but the other was lost. However, it probably contained nothing but a few hundred pounds of diamonds and things.

Colored Righteousness.

There is an aged colored woman in this city who does not believe in social equality, judging by the way she talks to her boy:

"Ephriam, come hyar to yer mudder, boy. What you bin?"

"Playin' wid de white folkses chillun."

"You is, eh? See hyar, chile, you'll broke yer ole mudder's heart, and brung her yer gars in sorro' to the grave win yer recklessness an' carrings on wid ebil assossyehuns. Habn't I raised you up in the de way you should ought to go?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I bin kind an' tender wid you, an, treated you like my own chile, which you is?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I reeziped wid you, and prayed wid you, and deplored de good Lord to wrap you in his buzzum?"

"Yessum."

"Habn't I taught you to walk in de broad an' narro' path, an' shun de Lord?"

"Yessum."

"An' isn't I yer natural detector an' gwadience fo' de law?"

"Yessum."

"Well, den do you s'pose I'se gwine to hab yer morals ruptured by de white trash? No, sah! You git in de house, dis instep; an' if eber I catch you 'munion' wid white trash any mo', fo' God, nig, I'll break yer brack head wid a brick."

Yessum.

Editing a Newspaper.

Editing a newspaper is a very pleasant business.

If it contains too much political matter, the people don't like it.

If the type are too small, people won't read it.

If the type are too large, it don't contain enough reading matter.

If we publish telegraph reports people say they are lies.

If we omit them they say we have no enterprise.

If we have a few jokes, people say we are a rattle-head.

If we omit them they say we are an old fossil.

If we publish original matter, they curse us for not publishing selections.

If we publish selections, men say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial.

If we do not all hands say we are a greedy dog.

If we insert an article that pleases the ladies, men become jealous.

If we do not cater to their wishes the paper is not fit to have in the house.

If we remain in the office and attend to business, folks say we are proud to mingle with our fellows.

If we go out they say we never attend to business.

If we publish poetry they say we effect sentimentalism.

If we do not we have no literary polish or taste.

"FATHER," said a young hisper of four summers, "when was the flood?"

"O my son," replied the parent, "that happened a great while ago."

"Wath we alive then?" persisted the little inquirer.

"No, dear," was the reply; "the flood we read of in the Bible happened many thousand years ago."

"Well, now," rejoined the boy, in great disgust, "that is too bad! I thought Tom Brown (another youngster of the same age) was fibbin'." He then to me this morning he was there then and waded through!

—The shade of night—window curtains.

Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
President Judge—A. W. Jackson.
Associate—M. H. Jackson.
Clerk of Court—John C. Hart.
Register & Recorder—James I. Stokes.
Treasurer—Charles P. Wallace.
Commissioners—Daniel Neely,
Samuel Lawrence,
Hugh J. Marshall.

Clerk of Commissioners—John McDowell.
Counsel to Commissioners—J. R. Marshall.
Coroner—Daniel Corbus.
Auditors—Jas. H. Christy,
C. H. Hook,
C. H. Rott.

District Attorney—J. H. McCrory.
County Surveyor—D. M. Paugherty.
Jury Commissioners—James W. Wadsworth,
Robert Foster.
Directors of the Poor—John White,
Hiram Reed,
John C. Hart.

Trustees of Academy—D. F. Lowrey,
S. J. Cross,
John C. Hart,
Matthew Barrag,
Saml. C. Critchlow,
James M. Smith.

BEAVER.

O. E. Presbyterians—Rev. D. J. Satterfield. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterians—Rev. J. C. Wilson. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle. Pastor. Services every 3d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

St. James Lodge, A. O. G. T. No. 437—S. B. Wilson. W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 720—A. G. White. N. G., J. M. McCrory, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCrory.

BRIDGEWATER.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle. Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
St. James Lodge, A. O. G. T. No. 437—S. B. Wilson. W. M., J. Morton Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 720—A. G. White. N. G., J. M. McCrory, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCrory.

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THE BEAVER RADICAL.

SMITH CURTIS, Editor.

BEAVER, PA.

Friday Morning, August 15th, 1873.

Republican District and County Ticket

Assembly.

S. J. CROSS, Beaver county.
JONATHAN ALLISON, Washington county.
A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler county.
DAVID MCKEE, Beaver county.

Prothonotary.

O. A. SMALL, Bridgeport.

Treasurer.

JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.

G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp.

Jury Commissioner.

JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.

SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.

J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.

R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Gallies.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. L. Imbrie, clerk of the Constitutional Convention, for a copy of the Constitution as passed second reading, from which we shall print the most important articles calling attention at the same time to the changes from the present constitution, that our readers may form intelligent views as to the wisdom and advantage of the proposed amendments. In the article on the Executive Department, a number of changes are made. The Governor's term of office is lengthened to four years, and he is made ineligible to re-election. The use of the pardoning power is restricted and the Governor can grant reprieves commutations of sentence and pardons only on the recommendation of three of the four officers which are to constitute a board, viz: the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The veto power has been augmented and the Governor invested with the power to return with his disapproval, distinct item or items of any bills making appropriations of money, and the items of appropriation will be void unless passed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house.

The Governor is also required, within thirty days after the adjournment of the Legislature, to either veto the bills left for his official action, of which public proclamation must be made, or failing to do which, the bills will become laws without formal approval. This article also provides for the creation of the office of Lieutenant Governor, and a new department, that of Secretary of Internal Affairs, whose term of office is four years, and filled by election of the people.

The Auditor General is to hold office three years, and the State Treasurer two, and neither capable of re-election without an intervening term. This secures rotation.

These are the changes proposed in this article, and some of them are important and others perhaps of doubtful utility.

STATE CONVENTION.

At this writing (Wednesday,) we do not know the result of the deliberations of the State Convention, that assembled this morning in Harrisburg, to nominate a Republican State ticket. It is, however, generally conceded that the present incumbent will be nominated for State Treasurer, on the first ballot. In regard to the Treasurership, there is felt but little anxiety, as the result is a foregone conclusion.

The struggle in the Convention will be over the nomination of a Supreme Judge. There are a number of available candidates which will be pressed by their friends, and there is now the greatest uncertainty as to who will be the coming man. Judge Butler is a strong candidate, and if nominated, would be highly acceptable to the Republicans of this section, and we have no doubt would add as much strength to the ticket as any other of the proposed names.

Judge Paxson will be supported by the Philadelphia delegates, and some of our exchanges incline to the belief that he will be the successful man. Judge Paxson is eulogized by the Philadelphia press, and it is admitted that in point of ability and experience he is fitted

for the high position which is sought by his friends to be conferred upon him. If nominated, Philadelphia may be expected to do her part towards electing the whole ticket.

Judges Thayer, Gordon, Armstrong or Ilare, in case of a bitter and close contest between Paxson and Butler, may loom up in the convention as the most available man under the circumstances, and be nominated. However, it is idle to speculate when the telegraph tomorrow will put the matter at rest. The Republican party relatively is in much better condition to-day than it was last year at this time, and all of the political signs indicate that the canvass will be quiet, but the victory, both State and county, for our side, triumphant. So mote it be!

LATER—As we go to press we learn that R. W. Mackey was nominated for State Treasurer on first ballot by a vote of 115 to 18 for Henry. Hon. I. G. Gordon was nominated for Supreme Judge on the tenth ballot.

INCREASING LONGEVITY.

It is not generally believed that the average duration of human life is greater now than in past ages, and yet on account of the greater material resources of the world, the vast accumulation of wealth and the progress made in knowledge, morality and religion, there ought to be now an evident increase in the length of human life. Ignorance and vice are enemies to health, and shorten life, and as these are overcome the average of human longevity should be lengthened.

If any progress has been made in the right way the race must be growing more long-lived. It can not be that a better and more wide spread knowledge of the laws of health would produce no practical good or lead to no improvement in the way to live or add nothing to our length of days. Such a result would be unnatural and illogical. In regard to this interesting subject, and in confirmation of what we have stated we call attention to some vital statistics published in Europe recently, from which we gather the following facts:

In the city of Geneva, Switzerland, registers have been kept of the yearly average of human longevity since 1590, in which year it is given at 22½ years. At present it is over 40 years.

In the city of Paris, France, in the fourteenth century the average annual mortality was 1 in 16, but now it is stated as about 1 in 32. The rate of mortality in England in 1690, was 1 in 33, now it is about 1 in 42. The tables of Life Insurance Companies made and used in England, and adopted as a basis of calculating risks in this country, are said to show a similar result.

We do not know whether these statistics are exhaustive enough to determine the fact beyond question, we suppose not, but at least like straws upon the surface, they indicate the tendency of progress, that together with the great progress in other directions, there has been progress in this also. That knowledge and practice of law which secures a longer residence on this earth, are positive signs of a better civilization, and without some extension of the period of earthly life, who can say that the race is making progress.

THE RADICAL of last week could find room to announce the death of a cow at Georgetown, and acknowledge the receipt of some grass "sent by Alex Steen," but its editor could not devote a little space in his paper to telling us why he was secretly printing tickets last spring for the whisky men and publicly denouncing them and their business, all at the same time. Conduct of that kind is "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." If Mr. Curtis denies the charge we make, let him do so in his paper. We are ready to prove all we aver.—Argus.

The charge above made is that we were secretly printing tickets last spring for the whisky men, and publicly denouncing them and their business, all at the same time. The editor of the Argus says he is ready to prove this charge if denied. We didn't consider the matter worth noticing at first and only now enter a denial for the purpose of giving the Argus something to do. So please go ahead with your proof. We tremble already for fear of the consequences.

THE Washington Republican county committee held a meeting on Saturday, August 6th, and elected Captain A. S. Hawkins, chairman, in place of Mr. Lawrence resigned. Mr. Hawkins is a gentleman of fine address, active, energetic and devoted to the cause of Republicanism. The Reporter thinks he is just the man for the place. The following gentlemen were appointed an executive committee: Capt. J. K. Billingsley, Scott Baggs, F. J. L. Wiley, R. V. Johnson, Thomas McCleery, and Greer McIlvaine.

THE annual meeting of the National Educational Association, occurred at Elmira, N. Y., last week. Dr. Taylor, of Beaver College, was present, and for further information we refer our readers to his communication in another column.

POLITICAL.

—The Albany Evening Journal says Senator Conkling is a political gladiator.

—There will be a Democratic County Convention in New Castle on the 18th inst.

—The Democratic State Convention will meet at Wilkesbarre on the 27th inst., at 10 A. M.

—Mr. Scott Olingan was elected chairman of the Union county Republican Committee, on Saturday, August 2d.

—Major H. S. McNair of New York, and Capt. J. N. Slagle of Hanover, were elected delegates to the State Convention, on the 7th.

—Capt. L. S. Hay, of Loss Creek, Schuylkill county, is urged by his friends for the Republican nomination of Assembly.

—The Republican County Committee of Venango county will meet at Franklin on Tuesday, August 26th. C. W. Mackey chairman.

—The Schuylkill Republican says: That Evan J. Thomas, Esq., Commissioner Dermer and Capt. L. L. Hays are candidates before the Republican party for Legislative honors.

—The Cincinnati Inquirer, which is supposed to be as much responsible as any other paper for the "straight-out" Democratic movement at Columbus, says:

—The Democratic of Berks appointed their delegates to the State Convention last year. They are: George S. Wunder, W. Rosenthal, William B. Albright, and George Smith, Jr. They go to Wilkesbarre unopposed.

—The New York Express, in sketching the outline of the rise and fall of parties since the organization of the Government, says the Democratic party still lives and survives all its founders—Jackson, Van Buren, Forsyth and Wright.

—The Bucks county Miner, edited by J. M. McClure, the nephew of his uncle Aleck, does not like the nomination of John H. Sheibley, Esq., for Assembly in Perry county. Mr. Sheibley will carry Perry county and be elected by 1,800, nevertheless.

—The Tioga county Republicans are disgusted with the Crawford county system of making nominations. There is not so much fault to be found with the system, if honest men could be induced to act as election officers. Corruption in the election boards is where the trouble lies.

—The Altoona Radical, referring to the coming Republican State Convention, says a reliable count of delegates on the Supreme Judge nomination, puts Gordon's strength, so far, at 40; Butler's at 30, and Paxson's at 27, on the first ballot. Hence, it is not probable that a nomination will be made without two or three ballots.

"We do not think that the Democratic platform is as precise and explicit as it ought to be on the tariff question. The Democracy are for making as gradual an approach to the free trade as the circumstances of the revenue and the conditions of the country will admit, without injuring the one or shocking the other. It would have been more in unison with the sentiments of our organization and of the people generally to make a bolder and more pronounced declaration."

—The Allentown Chronicle says: We can't get done with those wonderful resolutions adopted at the so-called Democratic county meeting. They are the most mysterious, the most entertaining, the most embarrassing reading that the present remarkably dull summer has produced, and they all, it is said, were contrived from the cunning and wisdom of Nelson Weiser. They say "That we" (the so-called Democrats) "are in favor now as heretofore of affording the simplest protection to our great iron and coal interests." They are not in favor of protection to American industry—they only favor protection to coal and iron, and even with regard to these interests they favor protection as they have heretofore. Heretofore, as in 1848, when they repealed the Tariff of 1842 and shut up the American workshops, mills, foundries and furnaces; heretofore, as they were at any time they held power up to 1853; heretofore that the founders of the new party ask no affiliation or co-operation with the Democratic party. Let us see to it, then,

fore, when they elected such men as John D. Stiles and Ephraim L. Acker to Congress. Yet there are those who will point to that resolution as an evidence that the so-called Democratic party of Lehigh county is in favor of protection to American industry and laboring men will vote with them in the belief that it is so. Notice how carefully the resolution refrains from committing itself to protection to the general industries of the country—only, in its narrow-mindedness, singling out the articles coal and iron, and even for these favoring protection as heretofore which means not at all.

—The Mercer Dispatch says: Pursuant to call, the Republican County Committee met on Monday. There were thirty-one members present and the utmost harmony prevailed. The Committee was organized for the current year, by the unanimous choice of David Hum, of Greenville, as chairman, and D. H. Alexander, of Worth, as Secretary. The following names were added to the Committee: E. Lackawannock, James Jones; Lake, Capt. Jas. Zahniser; Sandy Lake Boro., H. S. Blatt; Sheakleyville, D. M. Beatty.

Each member of the committee was requested to furnish as speedily as possible the names of one or more persons in each school district to act as vigilance committee, to aid in registering and getting out the vote at the ensuing election.

Brief speeches were made on the situation of Messrs. Miller, Jackson, White, Blatt and others which were well received. On motion, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

—The Cincinnati papers thus comment upon the People's party, inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio, on the 29th ult. The Commercial says: "A chapter of political history of importance to the Nation was made at Columbus on Tuesday of last week. Fair and full expression was given. There was profound public dissatisfaction with the Republican as the administration party and the Democratic party as the opposition. A third party was in good faith put in the field. The stroke of business done was of the most serious character; a platform containing a great deal that was excellent, adopted; a ticket that was strong was nominated, negotiations were carried on, and the trading politicians were left out in the cold."

The Inquirer says: "To sum up, the new party, which comes to us with a flourish of trumpets, is but a weak and puny affair of the meagre Convention. The indifference with which its action is received, and the character and antecedents of its participants all go to prove that the oft repeated declaration that there was a great popular demand for a new party was but a delusion and a snare. It is not a people's movement, and it never will become a people's party. The managers, through their platform, purpose nothing that cannot be obtained through the regenerated, liberalized and modernized Democratic party. We look upon this movement now as but an insurrection among the quartermasters and contractors of the Democratic party. Their efforts will be mainly directed against their organization, but it will rise superior to their assaults. It is understood that they do not receive any. The Democracy, on the 6th of August, can nominate a good ticket and adopt a platform which will be endorsed by every true reformer in the State with one consent. The ticket nominated on that day will contain the name of no man nominated at Columbus. We counseled and labored for peace and harmony between men claiming to labor for a common cause, but the leaders of the new party have tasted of the insane root, and they have declared war against the Democratic organization. It is not ready to surrender to a handful of political adventurers and it will assert itself on the 6th after the old manner and clothe itself with a new glory."

FROM KANSAS.

Storms and Floods—Climatic Changes Induced by Emigration.

BROOKDALE, RICE CO., KAN., August 7th, 1873.

When I last wrote you, I hoped I had done with storms and floods, but I began to boast too soon for the only vegetable you would find at Elmwood is one sickly looking cucumber vine. After the June freshet subsided we secured a goodly number of tomato and cabbage plants from our neighbors, and planted peas, beans, squashes, melons, etc., but on the night of the 29th of June, we had one of the heaviest storms that ever visited this or any other country, and we had a greater flood than any of the preceding ones. All we can have this year is an abundant crop of hay. You will ask, as hundreds do, if we are not discouraged. Not at all. Our faith in the future of the State of our adoption grows brighter every day. The more we think on the subject, the more firmly grounded is our faith, and the more we are persuaded. The condition of the soil as it was first found, had much to do in giving this really rich and fertile country the name of Great American Desert.

The surface of the earth, before the buffalo have receded before the march of civilization, is of a hard and compact nature, though naturally very rich, and produces but little vegetation in many parts, except a short but very nutritious grass, known as Buffalo Grass.

This appears to be the only kind of grass that will endure the tramping of the millions of buffalo who for ages have

grazed upon these plains, feeding upon it all the year round. It is peculiarly adapted to the necessities of those wild herds, as it is cured by the actions of the atmosphere into a kind of dry hay which is both sweet and nutritious. This grass is very short, seldom more than three inches high, and in autumn certainly gives the country the barren appearance for which it was so long noted. The condition of the soil and the nature of the grass is almost immediately changed on the approach of civilization.

The countless multitudes of wild buffalo, together with the Indians, recede to the more distant wilds of the far West, while by the action of the frost, the hard tramped earth, baked by the heat of the sun for ages, is left in a more favorable condition to drink in the early and the later rains.

By this means the surface is so changed as to favor a growth of other and altogether different kinds of grasses, the principal of which is a grass known as the Bluejoint, which grows to a height of several feet, covering the earth thickly when brought to maturity. This is usually accomplished in from one to four years. The rods of the blue-joint are larger and long, sticking deep into the earth, and thus loosen up the soil. This heavy growth of grass not only shields the earth's surface from the heat of the summer, but acts as a mulch in winter, thus fostering the accumulated moisture and grasses in the earth, which, together with the action of the ensuing winter's frost, produces a still more favorable condition of the soil making it light and spongy, and it now absorbs as much of the rains of the following season as possible, instead of permitting them to blow off and thus be lost.

This it will be remembered is the effect of natural causes, and without man's agency. Nor is this all. There is an equal if not a greater change being effected in the heavens above as there is in the earth beneath. The broad expanse of the earth's surface being thus covered with a more dense foliage, and filled with moisture, exerts a mollifying influence upon the humidity of the atmosphere, and as a consequence more rain falls upon the earth than before, and at the same time a larger proportion of what does fall is retained or absorbed into the earth. Thus it will be seen that a sort of mutual exchange of more favorable conditions are constantly being effected in the air and in the earth's surface which is greatly effecting the amount of rainfall, and the regularity with which it falls. And it will also be seen that these changes occur as soon as emigration sets in. But there is still another great and powerful agency aside from those above referred to and which greatly aids and accelerates the changes which are destined, ultimately, to transform this mythical desert into an earthly paradise which I must leave for a future communication. SADE.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7:45 a. m.; Accommodator 6:30 p. m.
Going East—Accommodator, 9:19 a. m.; Mail, 8:21 p. m.; Express, 9:07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6:45 a. m.; arrives at 3 p. m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in The Radical to-day:
New Ad—George P. Rowell & Co. C
Sheriff's Sales—Chamberlin White C
Notice—Recherster Building Association 243
Notice in Bankruptcy—John Hall 244
Card—John B. Williams C
Special Notices—Hertzog & Beams C
Special Notices—John Kennedy & Co. C

The grape crop will not be large this year in this county.

Mr. Thomas Robinson is now sole owner of the Butler Eagle.

Willie Oyler has been let out of jail on \$500 bail to appear at the September Court.

Cholera Morbus is prevalent. Take care what you eat. Watch your children. Live in pure air.

Winter grain is now cut, and the crops are not quite up to an average. Oats good.

The canal in New Castle is being filled and a wide and handsome street is to be made of it.

The Sheriff sold the personal property of George W. & Aaron Minesinger, of Hanover township, on Friday of last week, to the amount of some \$600.

The communication from our Alliance correspondent is necessarily crowded out this week. We will try and make room for it next week.

The M. E. Church of Smith's Ferry had a festival on Thursday evening of last week, which was well attended and from which was realized about \$100.

The New Castle fire engine has not yet arrived at latest advice, but probably will. It is horrible to think what might happen in its absence. Hurry it up!

Court.—The regular term of the Court of Quarter Sessions will convene in Washington, Pa., on Monday the 18th inst., and in Beaver on Monday, September 19.

Ripe apples and pears are becoming plenty.

A number of persons were arrested and fined for drunkenness in New Castle last week.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's.

The New Castle and Franklin railroad company have put their first mortgage bonds on the market. They bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable semi-annually.

Wanted.—John H. Ewing, of Shippenburg, Pa., is now buying WOOL, paying the highest prices. He wants all he can get.

Recovering.—Judge Acheson is slowly recovering, but still weak. He has gone to Dear Park, Md., on a visit where he will remain a short time. The public will be glad to hear of his improvement.

Fancy Shoes of all kinds at Hertzog and Beams.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Sharon has instituted a series of out-door sermons for Sunday afternoon. The service last Sunday was held in the grove back of the old Catholic Cemetery.

Dramatic.—The Jennie Hight Tragedian Company will give an entertainment in Broadway Hall New Brighton, on Friday the 22d of August. The sensational drama entitled "Divorce," which never fails to draw, will be given on that evening. Go and see it.

Hertzog & Beams, manufacturers and dealers in fancy Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. Orders from all parts of the county filled on short notice at reasonable prices.

The Town Council have purchased the Aiken spring, about a mile from Beaver, together with several acres of land, for \$1000. The Council propose to bring the water to Beaver borough. This is a move in the right direction.

We read a telegram on Monday to A. J. Pettit, Esq., of Smith's Ferry, from Butler county, that an oil well was struck on Saturday, near the Pettit lease, and about one-fourth of a mile West of Buena Vista, Butler county, that runs nine hundred barrels daily.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrup, always fresh from Hugo Adriessen's Marble Fountain.

A. McDonald has just moved his saddle shop from Hookstown to Beaver. He can be found at the building recently occupied by Mr. Phillips. Call and see him and examine his stock. And he has the reputation of being a great trader and if you can't get a good bargain out of him, it will be your fault.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to K. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want.

Miss Maggie Foulk, of Beaver, has been elected principal of the Beaver Common Schools. Miss Foulk is a sister of Ellen and has for the past year successfully acted as principal of the Beaver Falls Common Schools and is one of the best teachers in the county.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity, parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Philomath Literary Society of Allegheny city, came to Beaver on last Friday on the steam boat McCormick. There were 55 couples of which we noted the following: Will E. Cameron, Frank H. Haslett, Andrew N. Hazlett, Frank W. Loomis, Jas. H. Taylor, L. McKee Davidson, Jas. R. Thompson, Jas. R. McKee, Robert C. Morton, Chas. A. Herbert, Will W. Martin, James B. Laubie, Ettie V. Armstrong, Maggie D. McDonaid, Eva M. McCune, Agnes D. Miller, Hattie B. Smith, Eda S. E. Gregg, Sadie M. McKee, Maggie I. Boggs, Ella M. Cargie.

The Committee of Arrangements had telegraphed the proprietor of the National Hotel to provide entertainment for them, which he did in a highly satisfactory style. The table was set up regardless of expense and gave entire satisfaction. The party left about 10 o'clock in high glee and with pleasant recollections of their host and hostess.

For a neat and substantial Boot, Shoe or Gaiter go the cheap store of John Kennedy & Co., Beaver Falls. They have the largest, best and cheapest stock in Beaver county, and can suit anybody's case.

On Thursday of week before last John Dickson, while fishing in Big Beaver by low Moravia caught the largest fish, as far as we know, that has been captured in any of our streams this season. It was a catfish and weighed twelve pounds and a half.

Boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, at Hertzog & Beams, New Brighton.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, August, 1873.
(Paper No. 21.)
ITS RESOURCES.

The resources of this favorite little valley, for the purposes of manufacturing, are far beyond what the great majority of its people are aware, although much has been said and written concerning it. It is not too much to say that every hill is filled with minerals in the form of coal, iron and stone, unsurpassed for general use in building; every flat is the deposit of thick layers of the finest quality of clay, and the river is the natural motive power of hundreds of mills and factories. But comparatively few of our people are aware of the fact that every time they tread the soil of Beaver Valley that they cover riches of mineral wealth that have made other places famous the world over. We dream away our chances of future wealth, and the stranger who appreciates just such resources as we have, takes them from our grasp and reaps his reward. It is no wonder that men seventy years ago were anxious to obtain the rich acres of our valley, even though they might be the rugged hillsides and the apparently non-productive flats and vales. They were wise in their generation, and laid the foundations for the comfortable fortunes that their children now enjoy. The good people here seem, to some extent, to know what an immense natural power is at their feet, and take it as a matter of course that everybody else sees it, and are quietly and patiently waiting for somebody to utilize it. They are asleep, and may sleep unto death if not careful.

ITS WATER POWER.

The most striking feature in the valley, and one that first greets the eye of the beholder, is the immense water power that courses and dashes on its way to the Ohio.

The Beaver river is composed of the Mahoning, Shenango, Nesheonack, Conaquesnaw, Slippery rock and other tributaries, draining an exceedingly fertile valley of about five thousand square miles. In the last five miles of the course of the river it falls sixty-nine feet, furnishing water power and eligible sites for hundreds of mills. The valley in the vicinity of the falls is from one-half to a mile in width, and the stream probably about six hundred feet wide. It is bounded on the east and west by high and in some places abrupt, perpendicular hills, and the channel of the river has a continuous bed of solid rock.

About the year 1822, the United States Government appointed a Board of Commissioners to establish a National Army on the western waters of the United States, and after a patient, laborious and scientific examination and estimate of all the prominent sites for water works in Western Pennsylvania, Virginia, the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana and Ohio, gave this site the preference all the others.

The report states that in the year 1822, when "the water was lower than at any former period within recollection, there was flowing through the channel or mill races, at Fallston, 85 cubic feet per second; and the volume of the river was estimated to be three times that in the canal." "The volume of water in the canal or race at a lower stage, in ordinary seasons, does not exceed one-eighth of the whole volume of the river, and the whole quantity supplied by the river, at its lowest stage in 1822, was 236 cubic feet per second." At the time of this report, there was but a single dam, whereas there are now four, the upper one of which represents a head of about fifteen feet, with a seven mile pool above it, containing

AN IMMENSE VOLUME OF WATER, and only a trifle of which has as yet been utilized. This immense power in this pool, and that furnished by the additional dams put up since 1822, was, of course, not recognized by the United States engineers in their report, one of whom afterwards acknowledged that their estimate was very far below the facts of the case. It is the opinion of many that the power is fully four times that stated by the Commissioners. The water power is available at all seasons of the year, and but very little time is lost during either the floods that sometimes visit us, or when a drought is upon us with its withering influence.

HOW THE WATER POWER IS DIVIDED.

The water power of the valley is divided into four hundred shares, one hundred being used in Fallston, one hundred in New Brighton, and two hundred in Beaver Falls. That at Beaver Falls may yet be increased to a much larger number and power by the raising of the upper dam, and putting to use more of the immense volume of water in "seven mile level." Indeed, there is no reason why the water power alone might not give motive enough for factories and mills to support a teeming population, filling the whole of the lower valley. Scores of factories are now run by it, and yet there is but a fraction of the water in Beaver Falls that is put to use. That of Fallston is, I believe, either in use or mills being put in order to utilize the whole of the water power. That of New Brighton is also pretty well put to use, but Beaver Falls, notwithstanding it has so many factories, has yet much power, capable of running

more manufactories than it now has, and, of course, adding materially to the wealth of the town. I have not the data to make any exact calculations as to the power and capacity of the water used here. Those who have used it from twenty to fifty years know very well that a few shares will run a mill or a factory, but that seems to be about all.

It is safe enough to say, however, that were the water power used to drive machinery for the manufacture of woollens and cottons alone, it would give employment to not less than four or five thousand people, and at fair wages to make the working people comfortable. It would run enough flouring mills to make it famous everywhere for the magnitude of the work done.

But put the water to work running to full capacity the different kinds of manufacturing done, and it requires no great mathematical skill to show that instead of a population of about 17,000 people, we should be able to support not less than 25,000 as soon as the factories and mills were in operation. Add to this the steam power that may be utilized, and the energy that we ought to have, and not many years hence the boasted city of the valley would become a real, live thing, seen and known of men.

ITS MINERAL RESOURCES.

Of the minerals of the valley not so much has been said as their character and abundance would seem to call for. In the matter of coal alone there is quite a source of wealth, and fully enough to give the valley character. The high lands of the whole valley are underlain by three veins of coal of about 2, 3 and 4 feet in thickness respectively. The vein that has been most extensively mined is the well known 3 feet vein, which yields a very fine and reliable coal, remarkably free from sulphur and iron, and when coked, suitable for the blast furnace. It has been extensively mined for many years, not only for our home market, but as well for the lake markets. General C. M. Reed of Erie, alone having run over 100 canal boats in the traffic for 20 years or more, to supply steamers, gas works, &c.

The demand for the coal found in this vein is still increasing and at this time is a very difficult matter to obtain anything like sufficient and ready transportation for it by rail. This vein yields fully 3,500 tons to the acre. The two feet vein has not yet been thoroughly explored. Operations have, however, commenced to do so, at a point near the northwestern corner of Beaver Falls, and the intention is to fully test it. The coal is very pure and well adapted in its raw state for the blast furnace. The four feet vein is pretty extensively mined at some points for home use. In addition to these veins of good bituminous coal, fitted for the use of our manufacturers, there is also said to be a fine vein of cannel coal a short distance west of Fallston, which is being tested and may prove very valuable.

It is well known that there is an abundance of this coal near Darlington, in this county, and Beaver Valley may also be filled with it. All along the Beaver river there is a large business done in coal mining, and in a special manner at Clinton, where large works are constantly in operation. These and other works send hundreds and thousands of tons of the black diamonds to other markets outside of the valley, and yet the supply seems inexhaustible. It is a source of great wealth to the valley, and might be made much more so, by using it in manufacturing within our own borders. Instead of shipping such a bulky material in its crude form, let it be sent to the markets of the world in the shape of iron and other manufactured articles. Immediately underneath all the coal mentioned, sheets of fireclay are found of from 3 to 8 feet in thickness, at some points very extensively used in manufacturing firebrick and pottery.

There are, besides, some alluvial deposits of great magnitude, two of which Mr. Webster, of Beaver Falls, largely consumes in his knob works, located in that town.

Immediately above the two and three feet coal veins mentioned, massive belts of blue shale, from twelve to sixteen feet thick, are uniformly found, and at many points thickly studded with balls and plates of iron ore of excellent quality—very desirable, indeed, to mix with the rich oxides brought from the North and from Missouri. Lower down in the hill sides two solid plates of iron ore, nearly in contact, and together measuring about sixteen inches, are found, also of excellent quality, and sure to be largely mined in the future. Assurance is given that there is quite an abundance of ore, in paying quantities, scattered among the hills of the valley, and some in easy distance of New Brighton and Beaver Falls, where it may be sent to market without any very great cost. The closing of the canal, has, for the present, put a quietus on mining these ores, but undoubtedly it must be done in the immediate future, to the advantage of all concerned.

THE QUARRIES.

The hills are also thickly studded with a most excellent quality of stone. The quarries have not yet been sufficiently explored, but openings that have already been made give assurance that a very large business must be done in that line. The thickness of the stratum is fully thirty feet, of uniform quality, easily dressed and well suited for building purposes, grind stones, &c.

There is not a hillside but can be seen cropping out the edges of these immense deposits of stone, and which in themselves are a mine of wealth. Some quarrying has been done, but as yet it has not become a business in the valley. Of the immense quantity of this stone no one can tell, but surface indications would lead us to believe that it is well nigh inexhaustible.

If the stratum is of a uniform thickness of thirty feet, the amount in the hills of the valley is simply enormous. And what makes it more interesting is that it is all of the very finest quality. For building purposes it has been tested, and found to be unequalled anywhere in our region of country.

AN ABUNDANCE OF LIME.

There is also an abundance of lime in the valley, and a large business is already being done in preparing it for use. At several points in the valley, large kilns are in constant operation, from which are sent vast amounts to other markets beyond our borders. This will, in the lapse of years, become a much more productive source of material wealth than it now is. From this necessarily brief epitome of the resources of the valley, it will be seen that there is not much room to spare in our hills—they being thickly studded with the greatest abundance of mineral wealth. These resources lie comparatively idle, and the people of Beaver Valley offer, as an inducement to capital, the articles of wealth before enumerated, to meet the diversified wants of manufacturing interests and proudly point to the past successful career of all who have in any way engaged in utilizing the varied resources within our borders. The rush of waters, as they dash over the rocks in the Beaver, is as musical to the ear of industry as it has ever been, and the coal, the iron and the clay are all lying ready for the man or men who shall dig them from their native hills, and bless the world with their use. But this, of course, is not all that can be offered to any who may wish to try their fortunes among us.

To these blessings of nature there are to be added advantages natural to the valley, and others added by the hand of man, that make it still more attractive to capital. But the length of this letter necessitates another, devoted to the advantages of Beaver Valley.

BEAVER.

The Value of Time.
One fine morning when Benjamin Franklin was busy preparing his newspaper for the press, a lounge stepped into the store, and spent an hour or more looking over the books, etc. Finally taking one in his hand, he asked the shop boy the price.

"One dollar," was the answer.
"One dollar!" said he. Can't you take less than that?"

"No indeed; one dollar is the price."

Another hour had nearly passed, when the lounge said,

"Is Mr. Franklin at home?"

"Yes, he is in the printing office."

"I want to see him."

The shop boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that a gentleman was in the store waiting to see him. Franklin was soon behind the counter, when the lounge, book in hand, addressed him thus:

"Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take for that book?"

"One dollar and a quarter?"

"Why, your young man only asked me one dollar."

"True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to have taken a dollar than to have been taken out of the office."

The lounge seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said,

"Come, Mr. Franklin, tell me what is the lowest you can take for it?"

"A dollar and a half."

"A dollar and a half! Why you offered it yourself for a dollar and a quarter."

"Yes," said Franklin, "and I had better taken that price than a dollar and a half now."

The lounge paid down the price and then went about his business—if he had any—and Franklin returned to the printing office.

A SCHOOL inspector, while lately examining the young children, asked them the following question:

"Are there any mountains in Palestine?"

"Yes," replied the children.

"How are they situated," inquired the examiner.

"Some are in clusters, and there are some isolated ones."

"What do you mean by the word 'isolated'?" asked the examiner.

"Why, covered with ice, of course?" quickly replied one of the children.

The editor of a Newark paper heard, the other day, that a new pass had been found in the Andes. He immediately wrote to a man in South America that the pass was his, and he would be much obliged if the man would forward it at once.

A YOUNG lady, in conversing with a gentleman, spoke of having resided in St. Louis. "Was St. Louis your native place?" asked the gentleman.

"Well, yes—part of the time," responded the lady.

Why are jokes like nuts—Because the drier they are the better they crack.

—They have managed to squeeze 420 school districts into Rhode Island.

WING & SON,
"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low and hand instruments.
From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.
I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a most magnificent instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted

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for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second-hand Instruments in Exchange.

From the Independent.

The American Piano has deservedly become a popular instrument.

for unoccupied territory.

417 Broome St., N.Y. [ja31-9m]

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Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons.

THOMAS DONOHOU, M.D. Office lower door in John Borden's building, Beaver, Pa. April 1873.

MILLER, J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office formerly occupied by Dr. McKnight's house, Lawrence, Residence, Dr. McKnight's house.

DUNLAP, J. E., Attorney at Law, Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to.

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions, (Specially Tea and Sugar, Flour, Feed, and Woodenware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov1871

ALISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. 1872-73

CLARK J. E., dealer in Groceries and Fruit, 3rd street, Beaver, Pa. 1872-73

SMITH, S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. 1872-73

DEACON Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d and D. 1872-73

ANDRIESEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. 1872-73

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. 1872-73

TALON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. 1872-73

BERRY H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. 1872-73

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, northeast corner of the Diamond. 1872-73

KSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. 1872-73

UHN E. P., Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office on Third street. 1872-73

H. H. FRANK WILSON, H. A. KOONZ, J. WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law, Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. 1872-73

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKnight's Run. 1872-73

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. 1872-73

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. 1872-73

MULHEIM R., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. 1872-73

ROCHESTER.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Something to Sell.

One of the best and most successful farmers we ever knew, once told us that it was a rule with him to always have something to sell, no matter what time of the year. In the spring he always had seed grain of some sort—samples of wheat, oats, barley, rye, corn, or potatoes, carrot seed, beet seed, salt pork, hams, corned beef, or fat stock of some sort. He had found that it paid to take extra pains to have seed grains or vegetables on hand in the spring; for since it had become known that he always had these to sell, he found no difficulty in selling all that he had at good prices—at prices that paid him for all the extra trouble and care in preparing and preserving them.

Another thing he said he had found useful to him, and he did not understand why farmers did not practice it more. When he had a stock of anything to sell he announced the fact in the local papers, just as the grocers and merchants do. He had found it profitable to purchase space in the paper by the year, and advertise his products according to season and the stock on hand. Then it was a part of his creed to produce the best. His seed was pure and clean; his stock fat and healthy; his fruit for sale was always perfect; his butter was gilt edged; his hams were sugar-cured, smoked just enough, and people were always glad to pay him two or three cents more per pound than for those found at the grocers.

He laid great stress upon the advantages of a home market for his products. His local reputation as a producer was of direct value to him, and he labored to keep it first class. His grain did not go in bulk to a grain buyer who mixed it with inferior grades. It was sold to the local miller, who could afford to pay him more for it than the speculator, because he knew there were no screenings in it to depreciate its value. Thus he always had ready recourse. When we asked if he did not find it more difficult to save his money when it came to him in dribbles, he replied, no. It was no more difficult for him to save than for the retail grocer or merchant. He deposited his money in bank, and only paid it out in shape of a check—except for personal expenses. While he sold at retail, he bought, so far as practicable, at wholesale. He sold for cash or exchanged for something he needed—never trusted any man. He also bought for cash, and always had money on hand with which he could buy to advantage.

Now this mode of dealing, we are aware, is not always practicable; for all farmers do not live near large towns nor in populous districts; but if the farmer adopts a mixed system of husbandry, he may always have something to sell that will meet a local want. Something to sell is what the farmer labors for. The best mode of selling it is an equally important consideration; and our own experience and observation proves that there is no more profitable way than to try to supply all local demands first, and then if a distant market must be sought for any surplus, try to but that surplus in the least bulky shape possible.

The Green House.

A good effect is readily produced by introducing groups of mixed plants in pots from the green house at points where walks join or cross each other, or in such other places as appear naked require tinting up during the summer months. Sand, saw dust and stone coal ashes are all of them good in forming a bed in which to plunge the pots. Acaenas, Diosmas, Metrosideros and Eucalyptus are the kind of plants suitable for this purpose, while others, as Camellias, which have large smooth leaves, convert a partial shade while out in the open air.

One cannot but admire the taste exhibited and labor bestowed by the great masses of people possessing property on the Continent of Europe, where every conceivable device is resorted to in preserving during the winter the pet Oleanders, Oranges, Jasmines, Engelenias, Myrtles, Russellos and Sweetbays, which they grow in tubs, fancy vases, or pots. With these the terrace and lawns are adorned, while at the cot-

tage door and flower parterre they are set out as the garden gods of the proprietor. In our own land we see the same taste taking fast hold of the people, who thus add to domestic happiness through Flora's refining process.

Some people prefer to have their conservatories adorned during the summer months with only one or two genera of plants such as Caladiums or Achimenes, while others select a mixed assortment of such things as Begonias, Gesnerias, Tides, Gloxineas, Achimenes and Caladiums. Now the effect produced by all these, when well grown, and at the same time intermingled with a goodly sprinkling of the graceful Ferns, affords more satisfaction, because a more artistic arrangement can be made, and moreover, the eye is gladdened by a greater variety of forms. In speaking of forms in plants themselves, we would remind our readers that among Orchids, or Air plants, in their flowers, a still greater variety in colors and singularity of forms present themselves, some of them resembling doves, butterflies, bees and spiders, and the singular names by which some of these lovely plants are known in South America are not deemed proper for a Christian to repeat. People of taste and means are beginning in this country to make collections of this lovely tribe, but unfortunately their cultivation will never become universal, as they require more care than people in general are willing to bestow on such subjects, therefore the Rose, Geranium and Heliotrope must still hold the high place they have attained in public estimation. The principle work to be performed under glass at this season will consist in tying up creepers, shifting into larger pots any young growing plants that may require it, not neglecting to use the syringe freely, so as to keep up a humid atmosphere and hold insects in subjection, but remember that delicate flowers are often injured by receiving too much water overhead.

Corn Fodder.

Corn for fodder may be sown from the first of June till the middle of July with success, if the variety of corn is adapted to the season of sowing. Very large crops are obtained by some farmers by the use of the seed of the large sorts which are grown in southern Ohio, or in the Middle States, the seed being brought from those latitudes. Such corn must be sown early to mature sufficiently before autumn. The later the sowing, the earlier must be the corn used. Small Canada corn, put in twice as thickly as the other sorts, as late as the middle of July, will give a good crop in September.

Corn fodder will grow on almost any land, but to have a good and profitable crop, the richest ground must be selected. Many have rejected it because they have never given it a fair chance.

Cows and Calves.

Much has been said and written about the best treatment of calves, and so many have advised their immediate removal, that we this spring determined to try it. Out of four so treated (all heifers worth \$100 when they were dropped), one died before it was a week old, another is scouring so badly that we have but little hope of its recovery, and a third is ailing and weakly. We have had quite enough of this treatment, and shall return to our custom of leaving all calves with their mothers until they are at least three days old, and longer, if necessary, to start them fairly, and vigorously on the road of life, a practice which has hitherto produced the most satisfactory results. I have also experimented—until I have regretted it—on another theory of some modern breeders of Jerseys—that is, to milk the cows quite up to the time of calving, if possible. In every case, I am convinced that real and probably permanent injury has resulted. The idea advanced was that a Jersey cow has no other purpose but to bring calves and to produce milk, and that she should be trained to the fullest and most persistent exercise of the lacteal function. The subject has been presented to me so long and so persuasively, and by men whose opinion

seemed so well worthy of respect, that I had come to more than half believe it, and have tried the experiment this spring with several animals. In every case there has been trouble with the udder, and thus far the flow of milk is less than it was after the previous calving. The calves have not been materially affected by it, but the mothers have been in every instance. Hereafter, we shall endeavor to dry off all the cows a month before calving. Up to that time it is well to keep the milk flowing (if only a pint a day), and with Jerseys it is almost easy to do this; but after that the milking should cease, and the udder should be allowed to become entirely empty of milk preparatory to the commencement of its new period of activity—"springing" regularly and naturally, and having no trace of the old love when it begins with the new.

Farmers' Wives.

If there is a busy place in the world, it is the farm house in America during June and July. There are thousands of cases where one woman does all the labor of the house, besides having the care of one or two children, during this hot, busy season; and we blush to add that in many instances the men are to beheadless to render her such assistance as they could easily perform in the mornings, noons and evenings.

It would lighten her toil and lessen her steps if the fruit and vegetables were brought in from the garden in the morning; if the water was drawn from the well for cooking purposes; if the reservoir on the stove was filled; if the wood was brought close to the stove; if the slops regularly taken to the compost heap; the skimmed milk brought from the milk room. These chores might all be done by the men and boys during the leisure moments before meals and at the "noonings."

When a woman is obliged to "tramp, tramp," all day through, and perhaps nurse a baby besides, there is something wrong. It is too much for her to do; it inflicts serious ills upon her offspring, and eventually will result in sickness or infirmity and loss. Our women on the farm are an overworked class. They spend too much time and strength in hot rooms and over stoves, and too little in the open air. Between cooking and washing and ironing, and scrubbing, sweeping, dusting, care of plants, etc., where is the time for any mental exercise or for gaining any information of current events? We want to see farmers' wives have as much relaxation from toil as farmers themselves.

Yeast From Grape Leaves.

We do not know the origin of the following. We find it in an exchange uncredited:

Last summer I discovered that grape leaves made a yeast in some respects superior to hops, as the bread rises sooner and has not the peculiar taste which many object to in that made from hops. Use eight or ten leaves for a quart of yeast; boil them about ten minutes and pour the hot liquor on the flour, the quantity of the latter being determined by whether you want the yeast thick or thin. Use hop yeast for raising it to begin with, and afterward that made of the grape leaves. Dried leaves are equally as good as fresh. Sometimes the yeast has a dark film over its surface when rising, but this entirely disappears when stirred.

It is a common mistake to plant pines and spruce-firs near the edge of one's walk and carriage roads. Few persons know or stop to inquire how large trees will spread as they grow to maturity. They look pretty as they stand in the nursery, and are set at arm's length of the walk where they can be seen and petted. But in a few years they stretch from fifteen to twenty feet each side, over the walks and shrubbery, and the result of the whole is, that either the trees must be cut down or the lower branches hewn off, which is sure destruction to the trees. Any method of planting which does not forecast the future height and breadth of trees, whether planted in groups or singly, is a mistake.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BEAVER RADICAL!

POWER PRESS

JOB PRINTING OFFICE!

THE BEST

JOB OFFICE

IN BEAVER COUNTY.

OFFICE IN

THE "RADICAL BUILDING,"

CORNER DIAMOND,

BEAVER, PA.

The proprietor has fitted up

REGARDLESS OF COST

A new and complete

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

RUNNING

TWO POWER PRINTING PRESSES

And is prepared to do all kinds of printing

IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART

as good and at as

Low Prices

As can be obtained at Pittsburgh or elsewhere

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BUSINESS CARDS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

BLANK BOOKS,

CHECKS,

PROGRAMMES,

BLANKS,

HANDBILLS,

LABELS,

CHECKS,

DODGERS,

NOTES,

TAGS,

&c., &c.,

Executed on the shortest notice.

THE BEAVER RADICAL

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

AT

\$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

GIVE US A CALL.

O. A. SMALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PENNA.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE. (dec20-ly)
CAMERON & MARKS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care and have superior facilities for buying and selling real estate. (dec18-ly)

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Will give prompt attention to Collections, Procuring Bounties and Pensions, Buying and Selling Real Estate, etc.
OFFICE ON BROADWAY,
Opposite R. E. Hoopes' Banking House,
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(First door below the Court House.)
1st-ly-ly BEAVER, PA.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CORNER NINTH & CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.
dec11-ly

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MAIN T., BEAVER FALLS. (Jan7-ly)

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Office, in the Radical Building.)
BEAVER, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. (dec4-ly)

JOHN B. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEAVER, PA.
Office and residence on Third st. east of the Court House.
All law business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention. Also, persons having Real Estate for sale, and those wishing to buy town property, coal or farm lands, may save time and money by calling at my office. (apr27-ly)

ROCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penna.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,
thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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THE UNITED STATES ORGAN.

MANUFACTURED BY
WHITNEY & RAYMOND,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
In tone, finish, workmanship and durability.

The cases are of an entirely new and elegant design, paneled all round, richly carved and ornamented, highly varnished and polished, while those with French Mottled Walnut Panels are by far the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE
Parlor Organ ever presented to the musical public. The tone of the United States Organ is pure, smooth and pipe-like, while it has great volume and power. The action is quick, easy and elastic, making the instrument equally useful for sacred or secular music. The Organs are warranted for five years.

PRICES MODERATE,
And rated according to style. Styles from one up to forty.

Whoever wishes to purchase one of the above Organs can do so by calling upon or writing to
SMITH CURTIS,
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ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
RE-ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

C. G. HAMMER & SONS,
Manufacturers of

FINE AND MEDIUM FURNITURE,
Of Every Description and Price.

Handsome and Superior in style and quality than found in most or any other Furniture House this side of the mountains.

Photographs and Price Lists sent on application, or when in the city don't forget the place—sign of the Large Golden Chair.

46, 48 and 50, Seventh Avenue,
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SURE TO BE SEEN—YOUR NAME
IN THE BEAVER RADICAL.

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.
ESTABLISHED IN 1854.
OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.
NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.
THE BRADBURY THE
NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it." Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.
T. G. SMITH & Co.—Gents—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury. In continuing the manufacture of this justly celebrated Piano. Yours truly,
M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C. Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C. "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

J. M. General Crosswell and Mrs. Crosswell—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our reception."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Jones, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Phillips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Grant College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Santa Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Canby, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 8 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomes older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, and has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From \$50 to \$100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A \$650 PIANO FOR \$400.

ORGANS

OF THE

BEST CLASS

Ordered at the lowest rates

BELOW PITTSBURGH PRICES.

WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

RADICAL OFFICE, BEAVER

TRIP TO ELMIRA, NEW YORK.

Educational Association - Papers -
Rev. Thos. K. Beecher-Hon. Horatio Seymour, &c. &c.

Leaving Pittsburgh on the 12.30 P. M. train on the Central, reached Harrisburg in time for a good night's rest and invigorated for a day light ride up the Susquehanna to this place. I need not speak of the beauty and grandeur of the scenery so well known as characteristic of this route, nor the safety and comfort of these roads, now, I believe, entirely controlled by the Pennsylvania Central, as this fact is a sufficient guaranty that no expense will be spared to secure these ends to the traveling public.

The immediate object of my visit here at this time is the 13th Annual meeting of the National Teachers' Association. Your readers may gain some idea of the importance of the gathering, when informed that twenty-nine of the States are represented in this meeting. The array of talent gathered here has never been equaled at any former session of the Association. Possibly larger numbers have attended at some former session, yet I learn that the enrollment of members has never been so large. Another improvement observed is the heartier co-operation of College and Public School men, and the larger attendance of the former.

The General Association is presided over by Prof. B. H. Northrop, of Conn., one of the best presiding officers this or any other gathering ever possessed. In the afternoon the Association divides itself into four sections, meeting in different portions of the city, namely, the Normal Department, Department of Higher Instruction, Department of Elementary Schools, and Department of Superintendence. Carefully prepared papers are read by distinguished educators, in each of these followed by discussions on the points presented in the papers. By this plan much more is accomplished than if the Association met as a whole all the time. General meetings are, however, held in the morning and at night, where a similar order is pursued. This arrangement gives to each teacher the opportunity to be present and take part in the exercises of the department in which he is most interested or desires to participate.

A paper on Upper Schools, by Dr. McCosh, of Princeton College, elicited considerable discussion, and was full of practical, earnest thought. The Dr. pleads for the fostering of Higher Schools, that shall form the connecting link between the Common School and the College proper. One of the sharpest papers that I heard in the Normal Department, and one which was severely handled and as ably defended, was read by Miss Delia Lathrop, Principal of the Training School at Cincinnati; subject, Training Schools—their place in Normal School work. She pleaded earnestly for more distinctive professional training on the part of the schools, and less attention to the study of the branches to be taught, claiming that the candidates for these Normal Schools should be required to pass rigid examinations in these branches before admitted to the Training School.

Dr. Wickersham, Superintendent of the schools of Pennsylvania, addressed the Association at different times, and is always happy in his remarks. Prof. Atkinson, of the Institute of Technology at Boston, Mass., read a paper on "A Liberal Education for the Nineteenth Century," in which he took ultra ground against the study of the Classics, but failed to carry the Association with him. The view in which the most strenuous admirers of the Classics harmonize is that their study should be used as one of the means for securing a liberal education. The Prof. is one of the finest speakers in the Convention.

The first morning after I reached here stopping at the Rathbone House, the waiter seated me at the head of the then nearly empty table. Soon he seated on my right the Superintendent of Education from Louisiana, and on my left Prof. Langston, of Howard University, Washington, D. C., both colored, yet intelligent and, I may add, accomplished. The latter is a graduate of Oberlin, and is the first colored lawyer admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Hon. J. C. Gebbs, a very dark negro, Superintendent of Education in Florida, read an interesting paper on the "Cause of Education in the South." These colored men were as warmly received and as highly honored as any men of the same culture, and occupying the same public and responsible positions, and why not? All speak hopefully of the South because of the interest taken in the cause of education.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, one of the purest and noblest and accomplished gentlemen of the Empire State, accidentally in town, addressed the Convention yesterday in a very happy manner, and was warmly received. Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, younger brother of Henry Ward, and "a chip off the same block," is pastor of a flourishing church in this place. He was called out for some remarks last evening, and responded in a very earnest and impressive manner. He was a teacher for five years. Sunday evenings he preaches in the Opera House in the winter, and in the afternoon at this season, in Eldredge's Park. He draws the crowd, whereupon some of the conservative ministers who believe in saving people only in accordance with prescribed methods, are proper to make violent attacks on him, especially one Knox, not John, h. s.

been giving some heavy knocks on the private character of Dr. Eldridge, who, fourth, is not a church member, but has spent \$300,000 on his park, and throws it open to the city, and has fitted up a beautiful stand for the ministry, with comfortable seats for 5000 persons. He seeks to bring the people there at an hour when there is no service in the churches, and invites the ministers of all denominations to preach to them. Surely every one possessed of the true spirit of the Great Teacher will say God bless him.

The Dr., who is said to have been in the old Erie Ring with Gull and Fish, has added 200 acres to this park, making 400 in all, which he is going to fit up in the best style and present it to the city.

This is a beautiful town situated on the Chemung river, a branch of the Susquehanna, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. It has not been my privilege to visit a town more "beautiful for situation" in respect of extent or expansion and beautiful drives than this one, about ten miles from the Pennsylvania line. The citizens have vied with each other to render the stay of the Convention pleasant, while the local committee, with the Mayor at its head, has proved very efficient.

The results of the Convention cannot fail to be widely beneficial. Educators will go down from this place, having listened to sturdy thoughts on their calling, and many a teacher will be lifted out of the "rut" into which he had unconsciously fallen. The cause of popular education was never of more importance, nor was it ever dearer to the great American people. May God speed the day when broader views shall be entertained and when everywhere there shall be found the disposition to foster with a liberal hand our educational institutions, the conservators of our liberties, and the surest means of elevating and blessing the race.

Yours,

R. T. TAYLOR.

Elmira N. Y., Aug. 8th, 1873.

New Advertisements.

\$3,000 FOR 20 CENTS.

Before you start on a journey, buy an Accident Insurance Ticket of the Railway Passengers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Tickets for sale at railroad stations. Ask for an Insurance Ticket.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

One of the largest Boarding Schools for sexes in the United States. Six courses of study. Military tactics, Commercial College Course and Tutoring. Terms low. Fall term opens September 3d. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. D. COPELAND, A. M., or L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.

Collegiate & Commercial Institute, New Haven, Conn. Preparatory to college or business. Circulars sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

COLUMBIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A Boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For Circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

179 Southfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brooch-Loading Shot Gun, \$40 to \$300. Double Shot Gun \$30 to \$150. Single Gun \$3 to \$25. Rifle \$3 to \$75. Revolvers \$5 to \$35. Pistols \$1 to \$8. Gun Material, Fencing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

A FORTUNE.—How! By speculating in Stocks and Bonds! Capital \$10 to \$100 will pay \$100 to \$1,000. Full explanation sent free. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Wall St., New York. Box 2282.

\$25 MONEY MADE FAST \$1,000. By all who will work for us. If on writing you do not find us all square we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Mich.

\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work as in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Strissn & Co., Portland, Maine.

Having struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA, or BRONCHITIS, I experienced myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Wanted to relieve the severest paroxysm instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. One trial package sent by mail free of charge. Address D. LANGGILL, Apple Creek, Wayne County, O.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837. Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sex diseases. For terms of treatment call or address by mail address. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

LIST OF CAUSES.

FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1873. *Jemuel Woodruff et al vs Thos F Robinson et al* *M H Jones vs John Grabing Sheriff Beaver Co.* *T W Anderson vs H. H. Lenz Trustees.* *W W Duple vs John Grabing et al.* *Miller Johnson & Trax vs Koonen & Brobeck.* *George Graham vs John Tany, et al.* *Madonna Stahl vs James Porter.* *Mary Murray's exors vs Joseph Sharp.* *Same vs James M Imbrie.* *John W Cooke et al vs John Allshouse.* *Same vs Magdalena Shrek.* *John J Mitchell vs James H Gillis.* *Clark, Usellon, vs Joseph Morgan.* *J W Wier & Bra vs George Fox.* *John McCowin vs A J Cooke.* *David Nusser vs S M Gordon.* *A Whisler surviving partner &c vs G L Kensley.* *Miller & Trax vs Thomas J Chandler et al.* *G S Farmer & Co vs Timothy McCarthy et al.* *Charles Grim vs Perry Brown.* *S H Aurore et al vs George vs Auburn Coal Co.* *JOHN CAUGHEY, Protny.*

BEAVER SEMINARY.

BEAVER, PA. Fall Session Opens September 9th, 1873. Primary, English, Collegiate and Musical Departments.

The building has undergone a thorough repairing. Rooms newly furnished. For particulars, Circular, etc., apply to M. E. SCHEIDNER, Principal, Beaver, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Maria Christina Speyerer, dec'd. Letters of administration on the estate of Maria Christina Speyerer, dec'd., late of the borough of Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to GEORGE C. SPEYERER, Administrator.

New Advertisements.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

For the benefit of the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

\$12,000 CASH GIFTS \$1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

\$250,000 FOR \$50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3d, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold and one-half of these are intended for the European market, thus leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States where 100,000 were disposed of for the third concert. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts and have on their back the scheme with a full explanation of the mode of drawing. At the concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

\$1,500,000,

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets are to be drawn from one wheel by blind children and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	\$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
10 Cash Gifts \$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts \$5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts \$1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts \$500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts \$400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts \$300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts \$250 each	62,500
345 Cash Gifts \$100 each	34,500
11,000 Cash Gifts \$50 each	550,000

Total 12,000 Cash Gifts amounting to \$1,500,000. The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed at the first and second concerts, and not represented in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets \$50; Halves \$25; Tenths, or each Coupon \$5; Eleven whole tickets for \$500; 234 tickets for \$1,000; 113 whole tickets for \$5,000; 227 whole tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, as well as the sensation given by the First and Second, makes it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Grand Gift Concert will be conducted in all its details like the Third, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRANLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR THE NEW BOOK

Epidemic and Contagious Diseases

with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera, and all analogous diseases. No Family Safe Without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address E. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 27 Park Row, New York.

LIST OF APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements under the act of Assembly of the 14th of April, 1872, of property to be retained by the widow or children of a decedent to the value of \$500, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and confirmed, viz:

Personal property to the amount of \$397 retained by widow of E. P. Kuhn, deceased. M. L. Kuhn and J. E. Cunningham, adm'rs.

Personal property to the amount of \$300 retained by widow of A. W. Ewing, deceased. Mary Ewing, administratrix.

Personal property to the amount of \$250 72 retained by widow of J. D. Vaughn, deceased. Andrew McChesney, Jr., adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of \$300 retained by widow of Myers Powell, deceased. Jacob C. Carler, adm'r.

Personal property to the amount of \$189 66 retained by widow of William Thompson, deceased. Milton Lawrence, adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to heirs, legatees, distributees and all other persons interested to appear at the next term of said Court, not later than the third day, it being the 3 day of September 1873, to show cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the above appraisements.

J. H. C. HART, Clerk O. C.

BEAVER COUNTY ES:

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver County, in the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Smith McDaniel, late of North Sewickly township, in said county, deceased.

And notice to wit: July 23, 1873. Notice to the heirs and legal representatives of Smith McDaniel, deceased, viz: Eliza, intermarried with Archibald Smith; Charlotte, intermarried with Daniel Malasky; Smith McDaniel, all residing in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Pa. Margaret, intermarried with A. Y. McBride, residing in Sandoval, Marion county, Illinois; John McDaniel, residing in Newport, Kentucky. Also grand children, to wit: Children of Lida McDaniel, dec'd., who was intermarried with Matthew Ramsey, namely, Samuel S. John M. David M. Nancy E. intermarried with Timothy Dee, Mary intermarried with Liberty Munn, James, William, Lida A. and Randolph Ramsey, (said Samuel Ramsey residing in — State of —) and the remaining eight children in Beaver and Allegheny counties; the five last named being minors, and having for their guardian ad litem John Goddard. Also children of Nancy McDaniel, deceased, who was intermarried with Jacob Pleser, now deceased; Jacob Pleser, Jr., residing in Beaver county, Pa. Agnes Pleser, residing with Mrs. A. Y. McBride, at Sandoval, Marion county, Ills.; Rachel M. Pleser and Stella Pleser, residing in West Virginia; the last three named being minors, and having for their guardian ad litem John Goddard, aforesaid, and all others interested to appear and show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent, should not be awarded at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for said county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September, next, 1873.

A true copy of rule. Attest: J. H. C. HART, Clerk.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff, aug 3-3t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been examined and passed by the Register of Beaver county and will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court on Wednesday, September 3d, A. D. 1873, for confirmation and allowance:

Final account of Jackson Searinger, guardian of Catharine E. and Nancy Reed, minor children of Samuel Reed, deceased.

Final account of Chas. F. Karcher, administrator of the estate of James McGee, deceased.

Final account of Jane Jackson, executrix of the estate of John Jackson, deceased.

Final account of John C. Reed, guardian of the estate of Louis McChesney, minor child of Geo. McCoy.

Final (real and personal) account of John Menzies, executor of George Mohr, deceased.

Final account of Martha McGee, administratrix of the estate of James McGee, deceased.

The accounts of P. Martin, guardian of Eli and Zerlina Eakin, minor children of William Eakin, deceased.

Final account of J. P. Martin, administrator cum testamento annexo of George Dilworth, deceased. D. SINGMASTER, Deputy Register.

Final account of J. C. Wilson, administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of William B. Alexander, deceased.

Final account of J. Webster Wilson, executor of Eliza O. Barker, deceased.

Final account of Marmaduke Wilson, administrator of the estate of David McCready, deceased.

Final account of Elizabeth and Jas. B. Ferguson, ex'rs of David Ferguson, deceased.

Final account of J. P. Martin, administrator cum testamento annexo of George Dilworth, deceased. D. SINGMASTER, Deputy Register.

HAIR CUTTING AND SHAVING, also Toppies and Wig made to order. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, just below Clark's Hotel. aug 15-17

BEAVER COLLEGE

Musical Institute.



New Building, School and Recitation Rooms now ready for the
FALL SESSION, September 9, 1872.

Normal Department

A permanent feature of the Institution. Apparatus for illustrating the Sciences. Send for new Catalogue.

R. T. TAYLOR, Pres't.

Importers and Jobbers of Goods from Eastern Auction Sales
No 172 8 1/2 Second Street
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SIMMON & CLOUGH ORGAN CO'S IMPROVED

GRAND COMBINATION

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CABINET ORGANS,

Every Instrument fully warranted.

Fitted with the newly invented

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Qualifying Tubes,

Reed Instruments,

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of

By means of which the quality or volume of tone is very largely increased, and the quality of tone rendered

EQUAL TO THAT OF THE BEST PIPE ORGANS OF THE SAME CAPACITY.

Our celebrated "Vox Celeste," "Louis Patent," "Vox Humana," "Witcox Patent," "Octave Coupler," the charming "Cello" or "Claronet" Stops, and all the late improvements can be obtained only in these Organs.

THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT STYLES FOR THE PARLOR AND CHURCH.

THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

PRICES FROM \$50 TO \$500.

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SMITH CURTIS, Agent,

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UNITED STATES

Piano Company.

\$290.00.

IT COSTS LESS THAN

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

To make any

SIX HUNDRED DOLLAR PIANO

Sold through agents, all of whom make

100 PER CENT. PROFIT

We have no agents, but ship direct to families

At Factory Price.

We make only one style, and have but

ONE PRICE.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY DOLLARS

Net Cash, with no discount to dealers or commission to teachers.

OUR LUMBER IS

THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

OUR CASES ARE

DOUBLE VENEERED

WITH ROSEWOOD.

Have front round corners, serpentine bottom and carved legs. We use

THE FULL IRON PLATE

WITH OVER STRUNG BASS.

French Grand Action

WITH TOP DAMPERS, AND OUR KEYS ARE

THE BEST IVORY

WITH IVORY FRONT

OUR PIANO

HAS SEVEN OCTAVES.

Is 6 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches high, and weighs 355 pounds, boxed.

EVERY PIANO IS FULLY

WARRANTED

FOR FIVE YEARS.

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